

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
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—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY AUGUST 18

Judging from the high tides the hole in the bottom of the sea that the minstrel used to sing about has been filled up.

As all Chinese born on these islands are adjudged to be Americans it might be worth while for somebody to get in and organize the Chinese vote.

There is a saving clause in the independent's endorsement of any candidate for the Governorship to succeed Governor Dole. Their candidate will not be expected to take office until the Governor has resigned. This involves the Home Ruler from the necessity of committing murder to gain a place, though he may hire a kahuna.

The highest temperature in this city during the month of July was 84 degrees. In the East the thermometer stood for days at or near 100, sometimes passing the high-mercury mark. That shows the difference between summers in the humid zones called temperate and in the trade-wind regions called tropical.

Commutation of sentence means that the prisoner receiving advantage of it has served an approximation of the term for which he was sentenced. There can be no possible basis for comparison with cases where prisoners are turned loose without having served any appreciable portion of their terms and whose freedom comes by a method which tends to produce in the mind of the prisoner a belief that the law does not want to hold him at all.

There is probably some good reason for the holiday in bed which Li Hung Chang is reported to be taking. While the health of the statesman has been precarious for some time it has not been such as to lead to fears of early dissolution. There may be a scheme to think out and visitors to be avoided, which would account for the taking of his couch, but it cannot be from inability to look through any problem. At hand, as the old man has never been known to lie down before any difficulty.

Whatever the effect of the crude oil upon the roadway, there is growing evidence that petroleum should be of great value to Hawaii. If put upon the stagnant water pools, in the swamps and rice and taro patches once a month, there would be a wiping out of the mosquito pest. A little oil does not make the water unpalatable to the taste. Now it is deadly to vegetation. But by forming a layer over the water, through which the young mosquitoes cannot force their way, the good work is done.

The high mortality among infants, mainly concerning the Hawaiians, can hardly be attributed to the weather or the water. The temperature this summer has not been uncommonly warm and the water served to the city is, owing to the new artesian pumps, better than ever before. The chances are that the food given the native babies has much to do with the rate of mortality among them. Since pot and rice and flour have been in a measure substituted for it, and since the prices of all provender went up, Hawaiian infants have had to suffer. The result has been to hasten, at far more than normal speed, the inevitable dissolution of the race.

Hawaii has had a good many tidal waves but never a big one. Other volcanic or seismic districts occasionally get a wave that does far-reaching damage. Tokio, according to tradition, once lost 100,000 people by a sudden rush of water from the sea. The Lisbon catastrophe is a familiar story. A tidal wave followed the disturbances at Krakatoa and submerged thousands of human beings. Shortly after our Civil War the U. S. S. Water, lying in the harbor of Arica, Peru, was taken up by an enormous breaker which carried her over town and trestles to the base of the Andes, three miles distant. The story of that occurrence, which left the Water high and dry, has been subsequently used as a summer hotel, is one of the most interesting in the whole literature of seismic disturbances.

## ANOTHER PEST ARRIVES.

If the belief of George Carter and others that a pair of Belgian hares have been smuggled into Honolulu is correct, the sooner the pests are ferreted out and their owner arrested, the better it will be for the cane industry of Oahu.

Belgian hares multiply with a rapidity unknown to any other form of animal life. They live on vegetables, tender plants and particularly upon sugar cane. A pair of these hares let loose on Oahu would compel every owner of a truck farm or a cane field to enclose it with a rabbit-proof fence. The undergrowth of forests, to be preserved, would need a similar safeguard. Probably if the existing pair of Belgian hares were given range, the people of Oahu, a couple of years hence, would be put to a minimum expense of \$100,000, which is a rather high price to pay for rabbit-folk.

The territorial law designed for the protection of these islands from the scourge which has done so much harm to Australia fits the present smuggling case and we hope that it will be applied if possible. The police could be put on no better clue today than one that would lead them to the contraband hares and their owner.

## CHINESE TO THE RESCUE.

One of the most noticeable things about the Eastern man who fares this way in his sea travel is his enthusiasm for Chinese servants. The deft hand, the light step, the respectful manner, the neat garb, the polite attention to duty of the Chinaman who serves his stateroom and table aboard ship make the Easterner long to get such workers for his home. A year or two ago an eminent jurist, a man from the Supreme bench of a populous Eastern State, asked a Honolulu if it was not easy to smuggle Chinese servants into the town where he lived via Canada; and if caught what the fine would be. We don't much doubt that a part of the illicit immigration of Chinese to the Middle and New England States is due to the eagerness of trans-Pacific travelers to replace the servants in their households—the insolent and incompetent "help" of the Eastern kitchens—with the trained menials of the Orient whom they have met in traveling.

Just what the servant problem means in the East is partly revealed in this telegram from Chicago:

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Servant Girls' Union has formulated a scale of prices as follows:  
Cooks and housekeepers ..... \$5 to \$7 a week  
General and second girls ..... \$4 to \$5 a week  
Young and inexperienced girls ..... \$3 to \$4 a week

These mandates for the mistresses are now being concocted by the members of the organization, and this is to be their terror.

Rule 1. Work shall not begin before 5:30 a. m. and shall cease when the evening's dishes are washed and put away. Two hours each afternoon and the entire evening, at least twice a week, shall be allowed the domestic as her own.

Rule 2. There shall be no opposition on the part of the mistress to club life on the part of the domestic. Entertainments of friends in limited numbers shall not be prohibited, provided the domestic furnishes her own refreshments.

Rule 3. Gentlemen friends shall not be barred from the kitchen or back porch. Members of the family of the house shall not interrupt the conversation arising during said visit.

Rule 4. Domestic shall be allowed such hours off on Monday as will permit them to visit the bargain counters of the stores and enjoy on that day the same privileges enjoyed by the mistress and her daughters.

Rule 5. All complaints shall be made to the business agent of the union. The question of wages shall be settled at time of employment and no reduction shall be allowed.

If these servants were competent the rules might be borne; but the majority of them are slatternly, untrained, impudent and lazy, their chief business in life being to impress their employers with an idea of their social and intellectual equality. To get a better class of chambermaids and cooks has been the aspiration of the Eastern housewife for thirty years. She has tried Irish, German, Danish, Swedish and English peasants in turn; has struggled with intolerable American "help" and wrestled with the negro problem, all to no avail; and she was just getting ready to try the Chinaman when the exclusion bars were put up.

Now there is a chance to let the bars down again. The housewife's chance to get servants from a servile race is coming. The Chinaman is knocking for entrance. He doesn't want to vote; he is sure that he is a servant and not a master; he does not insist on an eight-hour law; his clothes put him to sleep at night; he does not send him to work from a mixed-race car; he is honest and competent; if he sends his money back to China that doesn't hurt a country any more than does money sent back to Ireland or Germany or to the Pope. Summed up, he is as near being a perfect servant, when properly trained, as the world can supply. The East needs him and needs him badly and the East can get him if it wants to.

## IS IT CHINA'S AWAKENING?

Should the sending of young men to America for their technical training, as indicated by the passage through this city yesterday of a party of young men, graduates of Tien-Tsin University, become the reform policy of the Chinese Government, there may be witnessed in the Orient by the next generation the birth of a modern nation as this generation has been given the privilege of seeing the unfolding of the Japanese Empire. Education, the training of the young men to take up the work of government on lines which alone will mean the life of the empire, must supplant the old policy of exclusion, or China will never take a place among the powers.

As was the case with Japan, China seems to be starting right in the sending of her young men to the United States for their training. Of course the party is small, there can be little good come from such slight leavening, but a policy once marked out will be followed and never abandoned, until the progress which has been so marked in the island empire is repeated in the yellow one. It is not a long call to the minds of her young men to Western ideas. The military and naval schools of the American and European nations were soon filled with the students of the Orient. In their eagerness to learn there was something of the fatalist, for they knew their mission and clung to it alone with such steadfastness that the excellence of their public service has been remarked, ever since the "China-Japanese war opened the eyes of the world to an organization which is today unsurpassed.

China has the elements of a greater progress even than Japan. The mass of the young men of classes other than the field coolies are in a fairly good state of education already, although it is on Eastern lines. Their minds have the habit of study and assimilation, and are ready to give root and fruition to the seed of knowledge, as the West knows it. It is impossible to imagine what may not be accomplished by a student whose combination of perseverance and capacity for hard work, on little sleep and food, fits him for the struggle to obtain all that a university may offer. The Chinese students who have been received in the American and English universities have shown that what is to others a hard task under their systematic methods is light exercise. It is said that a graduate of such a university as that of Tien-Tsin, the modernizing of knowledge is only a development.

With this capacity then there re-

mains only the means, the sending of the youth to foreign capitals, and results will follow. It is not too much to say that there are a million eyes turned to Japan as an example, by the Chinese who read the signs of the times. Twice have the Japanese been before the Chinese as conquerors. There is no question but the recent march to the capital by the allied forces did much to instill into the Chinese the belief that the greatest of all nations is the Japanese. It is but natural then that the helping hand will be looked for to come from the islands near the shore. The course of Japan, if followed, will lead to even greater results in China, for the inborn habit of study has had more generations of growth on the mainland. The traditions are magnificent, the awakening may be tremendous. It is a question if there is behind this movement a policy or is it only a sporadic attempt of an effete power, to catch the breeze of progression. Ahead is the way of life; to stand still now must mean for the Empire, dismemberment.

## SUICIDE FOR HEALTH.

The plea that Hawaii would be better off in the long run for the destruction of the sugar industry is made by the Humphreys interest for reasons which need no characterization here. Enough to say that the argument derives no support from the Southern instance cited, for unlike the South, which slowly recovered from the effects of the emancipation of the slaves because it had a large white population attached to the soil and was possessed of export and manufacturing resources, Hawaii is purely an agricultural land, the sole marketable export crop of which—the only one worthy of the name—is sugar. Take sugar out and we could not make a living from what is left. It is useless to talk of oranges in competition with California. Taking oranges to the Coast would be carrying coals to Newcastle, and even if there was a market the more oranges we raised the lower the price would be. As for pineapples no country ever got rich from raising them and none ever will. It takes very few pineapples indeed to glut the market and there are times when San Francisco and New York when the fruit works off slowly at five cents a head. As for our banana export trade, it is growing smaller owing to the competition of other points. Coffee is a drug on the market. Our sole useful resource, therefore, is sugar; and if we ever lose that staple Hawaii will cease to be of commercial importance.

It is absurd to say that if the sugar plantations were abandoned they would be cut up into small farms by white men. Such people have something better to do in the world than to compete with Asiatics in raising fruit and garden truck on a Pacific island. In the South after the war the white men who owned the land had to go to work to save themselves. They were on the ground and had to stay. Here there are few white men indeed who, if sugar went into a decline, would be obliged, through the ownership of arable land, to remain and work it. Those who lease their holdings would sublet to Asiatics and those who own them would do the same thing, the Asiatic being willing to pay more for farm land in small parcels than the white man. In the final analysis we should have an Asiatic Hawaii where the yellow man earned his living as he did at home. Very likely he would try, through some co-operative method, to revive the sugar industry, for otherwise the Chinese and Japanese farmers, with nothing in particular to export, would become like the community described by Sydney Smith where the people earned a precarious livelihood by taking in each other's washing.

There could be no just comparison between the South after the war and Hawaii in the event of the destruction of the sugar industry. In the South the planters had as much cheap labor after the war as before. It cost no more to pay the negro free laborer, mostly in store orders than it had to keep him as a slave. What mainly saved the South was the reinvigoration of its old industry; but here the Humphreys economists, pretending to cite the example of the South, propose to save and better Hawaii by the destruction of that industry.

The fairest comparison for a sugarless Hawaii would be Jamaica. When the sugar industry went to pieces there the phrase "a Jamaican fortune" which had been a synonym of great wealth, became meaningless. Attempts were made to reach, through diversified industry, some of the old opulence, but they all failed. No tropical country ever thrived without a chief staple industry, supported and carried on by cheap labor, and Jamaica is but one of many instances in point. The sole aim of the people of that dependency ever since their sugar business succumbed to the labor laws of England has been to find some means to rehabilitate it. Annexation to the United States, or at least a reciprocity treaty affording free access to the American market, is a cause with which all Jamaican landowners are now identified. They have no hope of the white farmer, the small proprietor. He has been sought and not found. Like the men in the Arabian tale who cried "Open wheat," "Open barley," in a vain attempt to unlock the doors of the magic treasure house, the people of Jamaica found that they could not enter the house of riches until they had said "Open sesame." And that meant sugar.

To propose the destruction of Hawaii's sugar trade squares the circle of ignorance and folly. No man who intended to stay here and make his living would think of such a thing, much less suggest it as a measure of public relief. As well call it wisdom to destroy a ship, engaged in a profitable trade, so that the crew and passengers could get a bit of floating wreckage to go trading on by himself.

## ROOM FOR BIG SHIPS.

With the Pearl Harbor improvement at hand, and the coming addition to the trans-Pacific fleet of the new 18,000-ton ships of the Pacific Mail Company, we might well call attention to the conditions of Honolulu harbor at this time. That there is much to be done if the growing traffic of the western ocean shall flow through this port is realized by all and what form this improvement shall take will be discussed more and more until a recommendation is made to Congress during the coming session.

## Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the case of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

The size of the new ships of the Pacific Mail Company will play a part in opening the eyes of the people here to the needs of harbor improvements. The Korea and Siberia, which should appear here before the end of the year, are 372 feet long and 63 feet wide. Their depth is not inordinate at all, for they will draw only 27 feet, while the transport Hancock has come into port with 28 feet under water. "It is the other dimensions which will offer the objection to bringing the ships inside. That this is true must be argued from the fact that the battleship Oregon laid outside when she came here last on her way to the Coast. Not because the ship was too deep, but from the fact that the channel is so narrow that with a valuable ship it is not thought wise to run the risk of a swing and consequent pillage."

Even now with the new ships of the Oceanic Company there is extreme necessity when the turnings of the channel are encountered. What then will be the necessity for watchfulness when the ship being handled is of twice the size? There is some probability that when the new ships of the Great Northern road are ready for service, and are sent out to ply between the Sound and the Orient that there will be a detour made for the purpose of taking up the trade of the islands. These vessels are nearly as large as the new ships of the Pacific Mail, and they will have to be handled with as much care in the matter of the harbor facilities.

These are conditions, not theories. If a naval officer will not bring his ship of 12,000 tons into a harbor for coal, but will lie outside and coal from barges, will there be any objection to coming in from the skipper of a new \$4,000,000 merchant ship full of freight? Is it not best to look the situation in the face and decide as to the course which must be followed if there appears any danger that this port will be given an overlook because of the danger of its channel or the small size of the harbor itself? Steamers have grown within the past few years until the 3,000-ton ship is being forced off the regular runs by the big ones. The channel into Honolulu harbor was dredged when the smaller ship was the great vessel. Since that time there has been no keeping pace with the improvement in the ships in the clearing of the approaches and the expansion of the harbor room. The channel through which a ship of sixty-three feet width should come in of right ought to be four times the width of the vessel. This is minimum. The channel is not three times this distance. Then again, what will be done for wharfrage, for should this new class of leviathans come in now without any improvements there would be a stoppage of business for a time, for to place one alongside the Pacific Mail dock would put one of the adjoining docks out of commission.

What, then, is the remedy? Shall it be best to simply wait and see if there is any trouble with these big ships, or try and enlarge the harbor facilities so that there will never be any danger of trouble? In the first place there has been for years necessity for greater room. The plans which have been submitted in the past have all taken into consideration only the affording of more docking space. The time is come, with the ships of so great length, that there must be more free room. Shall this be gained by cutting out the reefs, and making the harbor in front of the present business portion larger or making new grounds? In Pearl Harbor opening there is little of aid for the dredging at the mouth of the harbor will not be of sufficient width to give freedom to the new carriers. There remains a plan which has been freely quoted in the past and which offers many advantages. This is the dredging of an opening from the present channel to Kalaheo harbor, and then again the widening of the channel out to sea, so that the harbor will have two entrances, through which the greatest ships might come and go. There would be brought into the direct use for wharf purposes then all the waterfront along the Kalaheo basin, with the added advantage of low-priced lands on the water. There is ample rail connection and the harbor thus formed would accommodate a merchant fleet which would carry the entire output of our mills at once.

This is an enterprise which would engage the best efforts of the United States engineers for many years, and perhaps the Territory is too young to hope for such appropriations as would be necessary to bring through the work. But the lighter task of widening the present harbor opening, if it has become silted from constant washings is not too much to be contemplated even at this time. The expense would not be large and the benefits more than commensurate. Arguments in plenty there are for the work, but should neglect permit one of those ships to come here and fail to enter the harbor arguments will fall before a reality.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins by Jared G. Smith, Assistant Agrostologist, on Cowpeas, Leguminous Forage Crops and Fodder and Forage Plants.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office.

Honolulu, Oahu, August 1, 1901.

MR. J. BATCHELOR has this day been appointed Inspector of Licenses for the Territory of Hawaii.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer.

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day; to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 27, 1901.

June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF REGISTERED TREASURY WARRANTS.

Treasurer's Office,

Honolulu, August 13, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Registered Treasury Warrants numbered from 1 to 2009 inclusive to present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer in Honolulu on or after August 23d, 1901, on which date interest will cease.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
5934 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1893, made by D. M. and H. H. of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of said Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1891, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kanahele, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3185, to Kuumoo, containing .67 acre.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

LILIUOKALANI,  
Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.

2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30.

## KONA SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Queen street, Honolulu, on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The object of the meeting is to authorize:  
(a) The increase of the capital of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of one thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each and of one thousand shares of preferred stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, the latter entitling the holder thereof to a dividend of ten per cent out of the annual profits of the company in preference to all other stockholders; and  
(b) The issue of new bonds of the company of the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied (1) in redeeming the present issue of bonds, (2) in the completion of the railway and the system of water cables at the company's plantation, and (3) for the general purposes of the company.

By order of the president.

F. W. MCCHESNEY,  
Treasurer.

5936-37 2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 27.

## McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share) levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,  
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

One judge packs grand juries and another, when he doesn't pack them, proposes to lead them by a halter. Sweet are the uses of professional Americanism! A man may have lived forty years on the mainland without knowing half as much about the habits and customs of his country as he can learn in a half-hour's attendance, in Honolulu, upon a court whose real Americanism is branded on the cork and flogger in the neck of the bottle.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 798, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Castle & Cooke.

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